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2019 JUN 19 AM 8: 29 2018 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Damandhead	Water	and	Seve	District
	blic Water S			

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		List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR	_
mus	t be mailed or de	Inking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribution on the Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CC elivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers up you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must email, fax (but not preferred) CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.	CI
	Customers we	ere informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	
		Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)	
		On water bills (Attach copy of bill)	
		☐ Email message (Email the message to the address below)	
		☐ Other	
	Date(s) custo	omers were informed: 6 /2 /2019 / /2019 / /2019	
	CCR was dis methods use	tributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify at the state of the state	- ry
	Date Mailed	/Distributed://	
	CCR was distr	ributed by Email (Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: / /2019	
		Is a URI Provide Direct URL	ă 1
		☐ As an attachment	
		☐ As text within the body of the email message	
	CCR was publi	ished in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	
	Name of Nev	wspaper:	
	Date Publishe	ed:/	
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ERI	dwsd. US	https://0201. recon. net/4 2/000/000/07//200/2018. CCR- Report Provide Direct LIRI)	
bove nd co f Hea	and that I used discrect and is consisted the state of Publishing and the state of	c CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified stribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true that the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of the PWS offici	-
Vame	Title (Board Pres	Operator of Ment Mencago Water operator	
		Date	

Submission options (Select one method ONLY)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

Not a preferred method due to poor clarity

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2019!

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Diamondhead Water and Sewer District

Spanish (Espanol)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Is my water safe? Yes

CORRECTED COPY

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions? No

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Diamondhead water is pumped via 4 wells which access the Pearl River Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

A copy may be obtained from Diamondhead Water & Sewer District or Mississippi Department of Health

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Contact Diamondhead Water & Sewer District or Mississippi Department of Health

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes
 to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank
 and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or
 replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can
 absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit <u>www.epa.gov/watersense</u> for more information.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Other Information

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies" MS0230005 is required to report results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 7. The Percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.6-1.2 ppm was 50%.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Diamondhead Water and Sewer District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

	MCLO	MOY	Detect	R	inge		- MR	
Contaminants	MCLG MCL, In or TT, or Your MRDLG MRDL Water Low High		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source			
Disinfectants & Dis	infection By	y-Produc	ets	1 1	400			Typical Source
(There is convincing	evidence th	at additio	n of a di	sinfec	tant is	necessary	for contro	ol of microbial contaminants)
(ppm)	4	4	.9		1.40		No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	9	NA	NA	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	14.37	NA	NA	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contamin	ants		TH		1,71			
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	.015	.001	.002	2018	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.7	NA	NA	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factorie:

LETTER AT LET	MCLG	MCL	Dete	14.	inge		Violation	
Contaminants	or MRDLG	TT, o	r Your	ır	High	Sample Date		Typical Source
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10~	10	.08	NA	NA	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	.02	NA	NA	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contami	nants			1 21.1		100	WEST OF	SEA BAR MERICAN OF SE
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	5	NA	NA	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Contaminants	MCL	G AL	Your Water	Sample Date	Exce	mples eding	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
norganic Contamina	nts			Title		100		Typical Source
Copper - action level at	1.3	1.3	.2	2018		0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
norganic Contaminai	nts	171		13/21/14				
ead - action level at onsumer taps (ppb)	0	15	.002	2018	()	No I	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Гегт	Definition
ug/L	ug/L: Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Term	
1 (1)	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in

	drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Joseph Higginbotham Address: 4425 Park Ten Drive

Address: 4425 Park Ten Drive Diamondhead, MS 39525 Phone: 228-255-5813

Diamondhead Water & Sewer District 4425 Park Ten Drive Diamondhead, MS 39525 RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

If your mailing address has changed, please check here and complete the reverse side.



Amount Due	Due Date
\$93.74	6/10/2019
Account#	After Due Date
	\$103.74
Service	e Address

Diamondhead Water & Sewer District 4425 Park Ten Drive Diamondhead, MS 39525 իիսիդիկերիվունենիկիիերիայիկերի





DUE UPON RECEIPT

Amount Due	Due Date	Bill De	etail	55-5840 Website: www.dwsd.us		
\$93.74	6/10/2019	Previous Balance	\$		4/11/2019 To 5/13/2019	
Account#	After Due Date	Late Fee				
	\$103.74	Current Water	\$	38.42	Previous Reading	405076
Service Address		Current Sewer	\$	55.32	Current Reading	105373 107035
		Amount Due	\$	93.74	Consumption	1662

IF PAYMENT IS NOT RECEIVED WITHIN SEVEN (7) DAYS FROM DUE DATE, SERVICE WILL BE DISCONNECTED WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE

Payment Methods: Bank Draft, Cash, Checks, or Money-Orders. Contact the Office for bank draft set-up. NSF Checks are subject to disconnection.

Failure to receive your bill for any reason does not excuse you from payment or disconnection for non-payment.

If services are disconnected, a service fee and additional deposit will be required before service is restored.

For questions regarding your bill, call PRIOR to the due date.

Drop-box locations: Office driveway (white box), Door slot, or Aloha Plaza (outside post office)

After hour emergencies can be reported 24/7 by calling (228) 255-5813.

NOTICE

YOU CAN PAY YOUR WATER BILL ONLINE AT WWW.DWSD.US

(Credit card payments accepted in the office, by phone, or anline will have a third party processing fee)

WATER METER REPLACEMENT PROJECT

Customers may see contractors replacing water meters over the next few months. There will be a momentary interruption in water service while the meter is being replaced, however, most customers will not experience an inconvenience due to the rapid nature of the process. Please contact the General Manager or Business/Office Manager if you have any questions or concerns about this project at 228-255-5813.

2018 WATER QUALITY REPORT IS AVAILABLE IN OUR OFFICE & AT WWW.DWSD.US **DWSD OFFICES WILL BE CLOSED JULY 4TH & 5TH FOR INDEPENDENCE DAY**

Champion, Terleter

0230005

From:

Joe Higginbotham <jhigg@dwsd.us>

Sent:

Tuesday, June 25, 2019 9:36 AM

To:

Champion, Terleter

Subject:

Revised CCR Report for Diamondhead

https://0201.nccdn.net/4 2/000/000/057/fca/2018-CCR-Report.pdf

Good Morning, Here is the revised URL and CCR Report that we spoke about this morning. If there is anything else Please let me know, The Revisions will be Posted on the July Water Bill Which goes out July $20^{\rm th}$.

Thanks again.

Joe Higginbotham,
Director of Operations
Diamondhead Water & Sewer District
4425 Park Ten Drive
Diamondhead, MS 39525
(228) 255-5813
jhigg@dwsd.us

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